Bioinformatics CS300

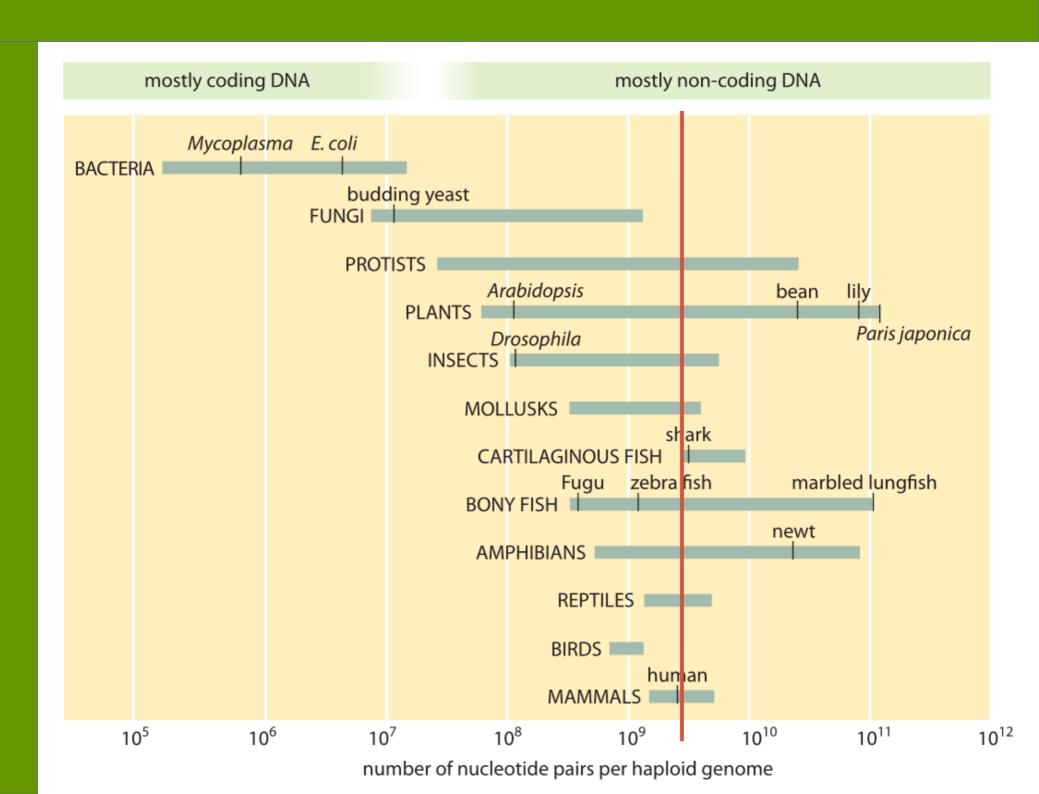
Genome Sequencing and Assembly Chapter 8

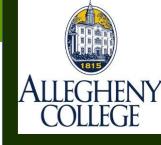
Week10, Deck 1
Fall 2022
Oliver BONHAM-CARTER



What is a Genome?

- An organism's complete set of DNA, including all of its genes, regulatory regions, non-coding regions, etc.
- An organism's complete set of genetic instructions





What Is In a Genome?

	Organism	Number of genes in the genome
	Myscoplasma genitalium	517
	Saccharomyces cerevisiae	6,275
	Arabidopsis thaliana	~ 20,000
	Caenorhabditis elegans	19,099
S	Haemophilus influenzae	1,743
	Drosophila melanogaster	13,601
-	Neisseria meningitdis	2,158
	Homo sapiens	20,000- 25,000



Genome Projects

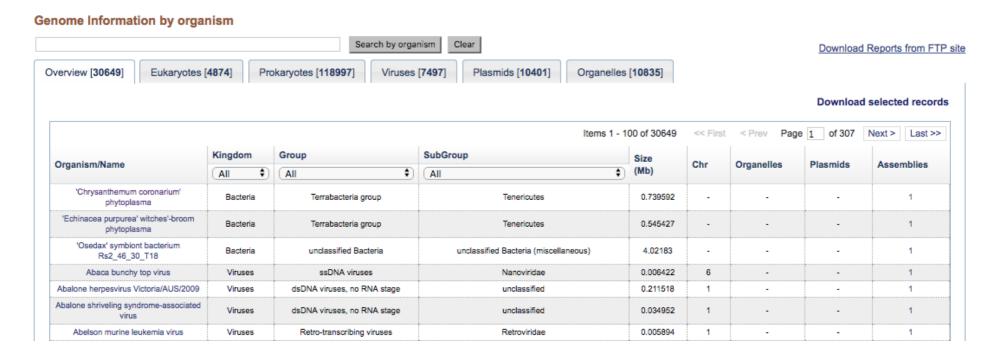
•Goals:

- Determine complete genome sequence of an organism
- Annotate (exhibit) protein-coding genes and other important genome-encoded features

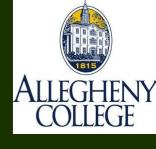


Genome Projects

- Projects:
 - Lots and lots of <u>genome projects</u> in progress or completed

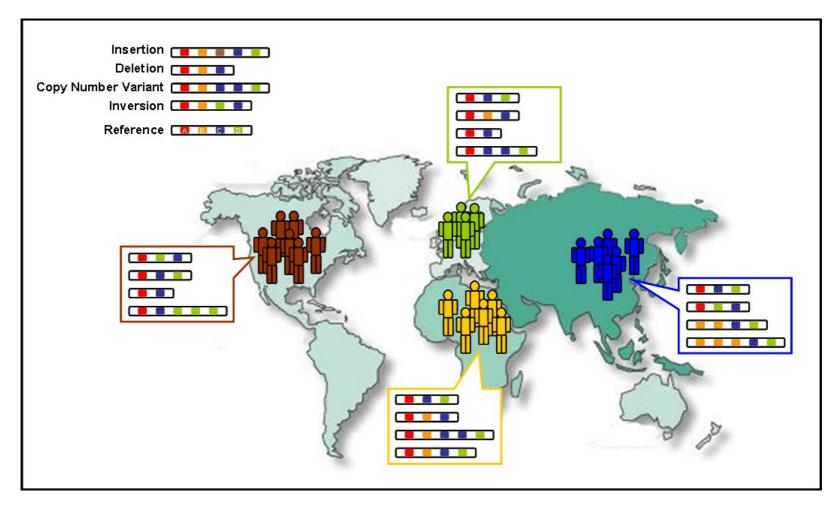


https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genome/browse/



Genome Projects

Contrast genetic material of populations to determine ancestry



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1000_Genomes_Project#Human_genetic_variation



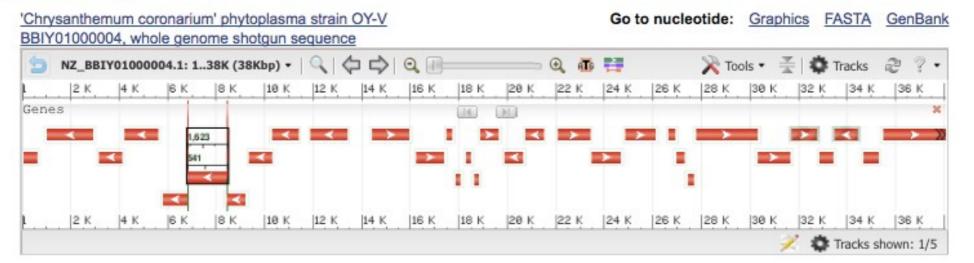
Genome Projects: Data

 Annotations: gene locations for protein products in sequences.

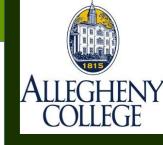
Genome Assembly Annotation

Туре	Name	RefSeq	INSDC	Size (Mb)	GC%	Protein	tRNA	Other RNA	Gene	Pseudogene
	master WGS	NZ_BBIY00000000.1	BBIY00000000.1	0.74	27.6	901	27		928	-

Genome Region

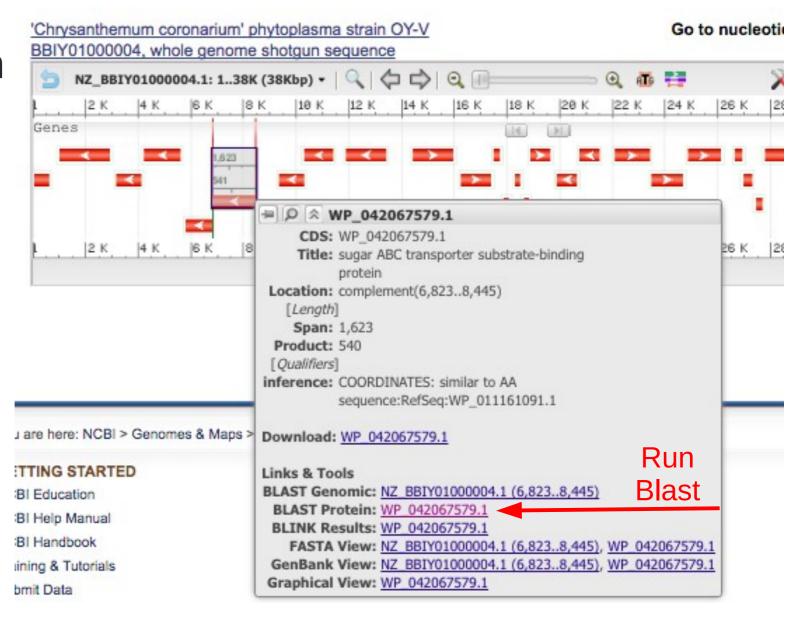


https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genome/browse/



Genome Projects: Data

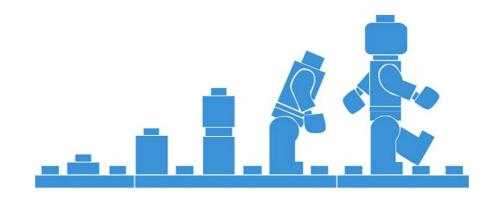
Protein meta data





Genetic Variation

- Having diverse genetic information helps to spot genetic conditions in organisms
- Find Genetic drift: a random fluctuation in the population frequency of a trait
 - Occurring in descendant generations from a particular organism
 - Are evolutionary pressures causing a change in a species? Can we compare species from two different environments to learn about this drift?

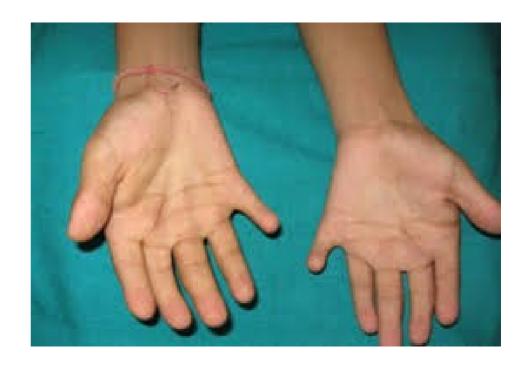




- ALLEGHENY COLLEGE
- Genetic drift may have unusual consequences.
- How do we know where drift is happening?



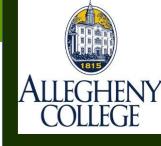




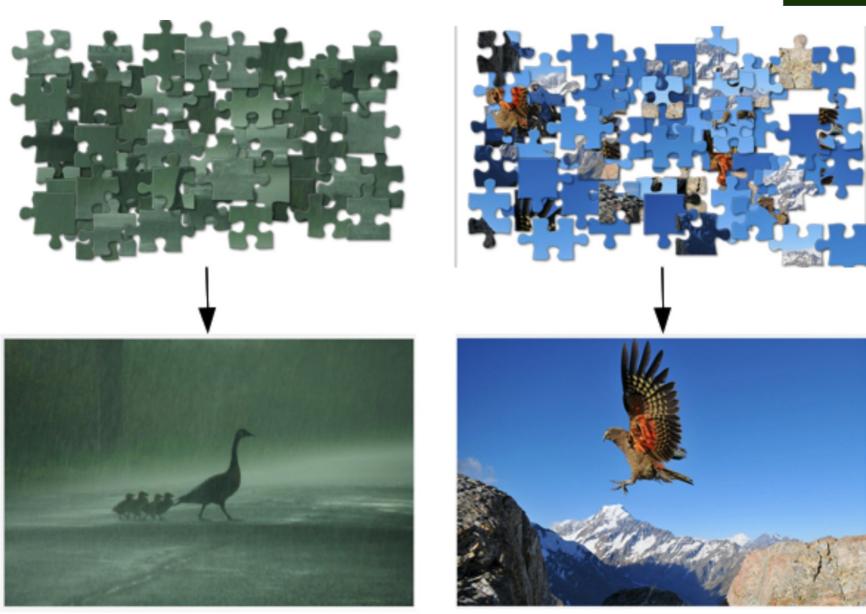
Ellis-Van Creveld syndrome, a sixth finger



Wait! How do we get data to learn about genes??



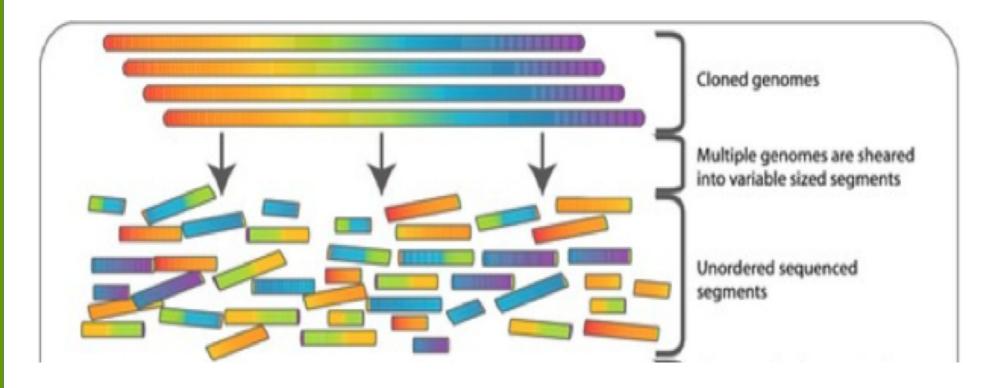
Completing Jigsaw Puzzles





Genome Sequencing

- The technology works by "exploding" DNA into smaller, manageable pieces
- It recombines pieces (*Reads*) into bigger pieces (*Contigs*)
- And then bigger chunks are combined like a jigsaw puzzle

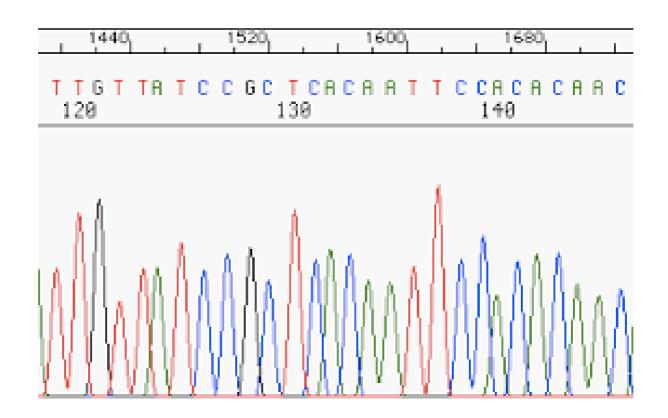


Genome Sequencing:

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Getting genetic data (for analysis)

- Bases are recorded as little peaks
- Reads = Small segments of DNA from sequencer machine
- Contigs = Segments of partially combined reads





- Imagine that
 Dickens has
 "accidentally"
 shredded his first
 printing of a <u>Tale of</u>
 <u>Two Cities</u>
- What can be done to re-create the manuscript?





Dickens accidentally shreds first printing of Tale of Two Cities

it was the worst of

worst of times, it was...

it was the worst of

was the best of times,

It was the best of

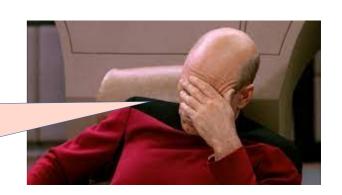
best of times, it was

age of wisdom, it was

of wisdom, it was the

wisdom, it was the age

Oh no!
How do we order
these fragments back into a book!





Dickens accidentally shreds first printing of Tale of Two Cities

- first printing = 3 copies
- shredding was random (can cut between different words in each copy)
- always 3 words per fragment

it was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the



Dickens accidentally shreds first printing of Tale of Two Cities

- first printing = 5 copies
- shredding was random (can cut between different words in each copy)
- always 5 words per fragment

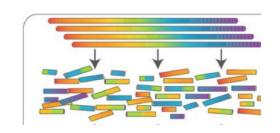
It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the

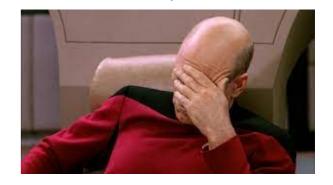
5 copies x 138, 656 words/5 words per fragment = 138k fragments

All short fragments are mixed together



times, it was the worst

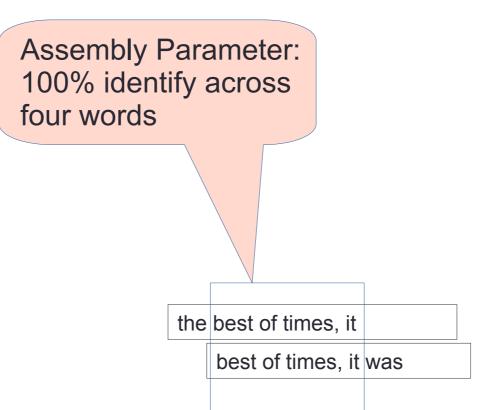
Oh no! How do we order these fragments back into a sequence!



the best of times, it

the best of times, it

best of times, it was



was the best of times,

the best of times, it

best of times, it was

It was the best of

was the best of times,

the best of times, it

best of times, it was

It was the best of

was the best of times,

the best of times, it

best of times, it was

of times, it was the

of times, it was the



Tale of Two Cities Charles Dickens

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us, we were all going direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way - in short, the period was so far like the present period, that some of its noisiest authorities insisted on its being received, for good or for evil, in the superlative degree of comparison only.

Making sense of it all:

We can already see how these words are coming together!

It was the best of

was the best of times,

the best of times, it

best of times, it was

of times, it was the

of times, it was the

The *repeats* pile up:

of each individual

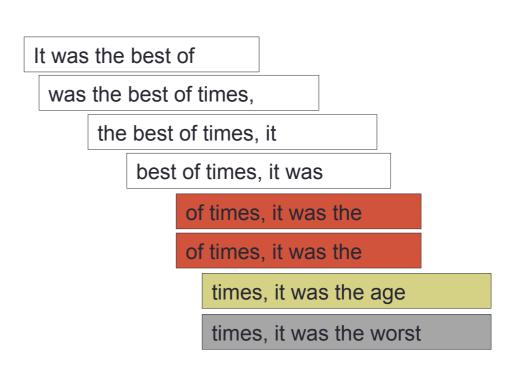
fragment unknown

The actual placement

It was the best of was the best of times. the best of times, it best of times, it was of times, it was the of times, it was the times, it was the age times, it was the worst The repeats can cause ambiguity

and prevent

proper assembly

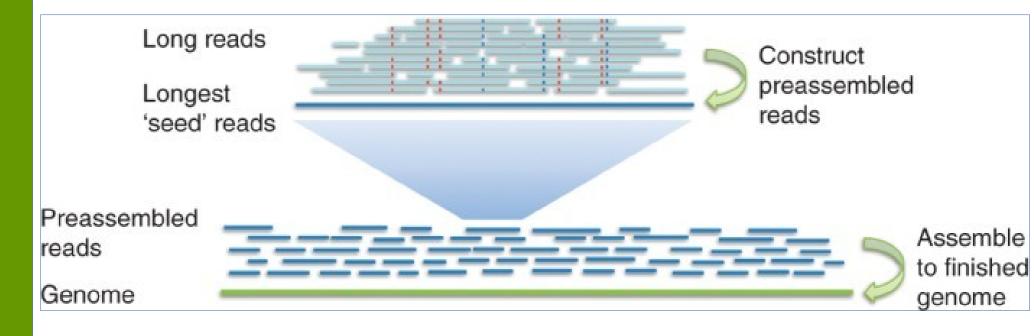


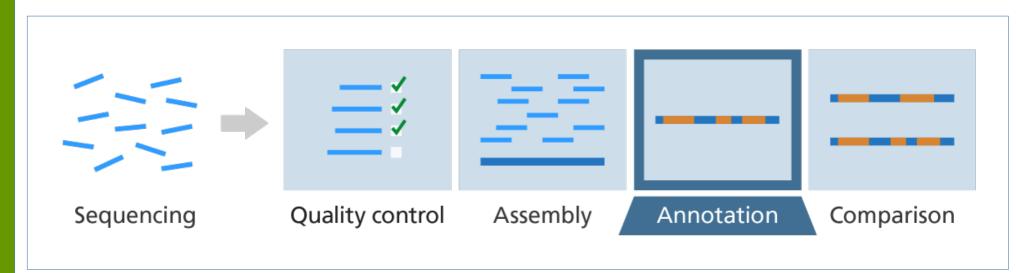
It was the best of times, it was the [age/worst]

Which word to use here?!



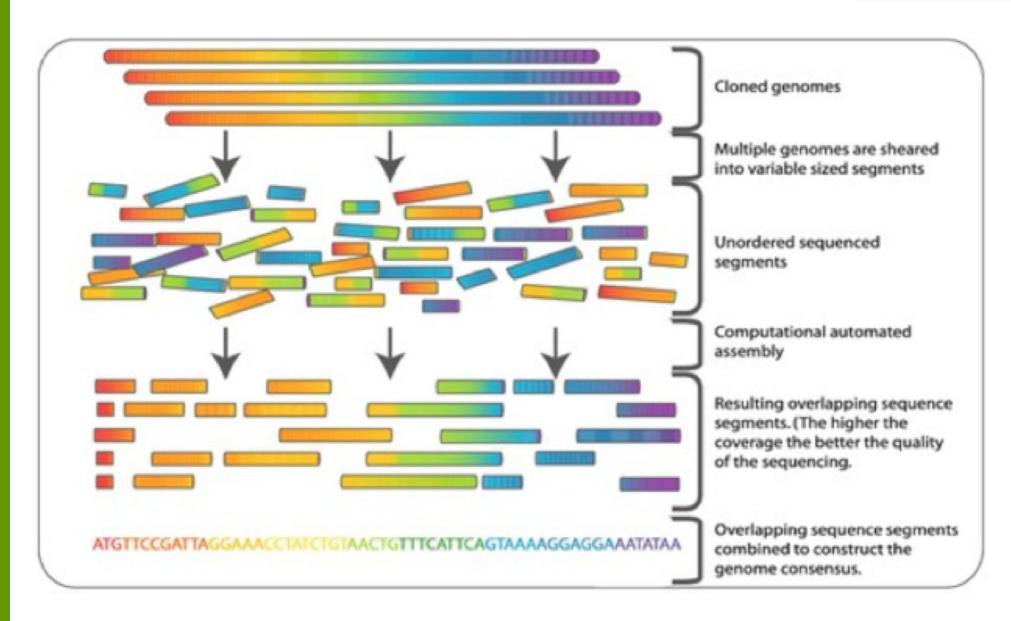
Overview

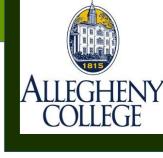






Sorting Reads to Make Contigs





Fragments of Genes

Assume sequencing produces such a large # fragments that almost all genome positions are *covered* by many fragments...

Reconstruct this

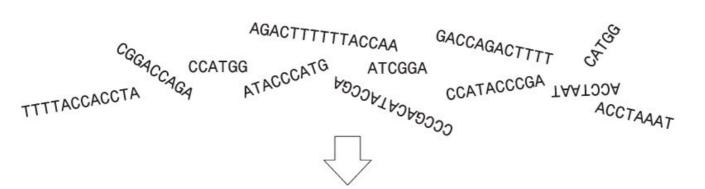
CTAGGCCCTCAATTTTT
CTCTAGGCCCTCAATTTTT
GGCTCTAGGCCCCTCATTTTTT
CTCGGCTCTAGCCCCCTCATTTTT
TATCTCGACTCTAGGCCCCTCA
TATCTCGACTCTAGGCC
TCTATATCTCGGCTCTAGG
GGCGTCTATATCTCG
GGCGTCGATATCT
GGCGTCTATATCT

From these

GGCGTCTATATCTCGGCTCTAGGCCCTCATTTTTT



Coverage and Ordering



random short sequence reads

1122332233322233222222222222233333322212222344332

AGACTTTTTTACCAA

CCATACCCGA

CCATGG

ATCGGA

TTTTACCAACCTA

CCCGACATACCGA

GACCAGACTTTT

ACCTAAAT ATACC

CATGG

CGGACCAGA

AATCCATA

ATACCCATG

assembly of overlapping fragments

coverage



ATCGGACCAGACTTTTTTACCAACCTAAATCCATACCCGACATACCCATGG

assembled contig sequence

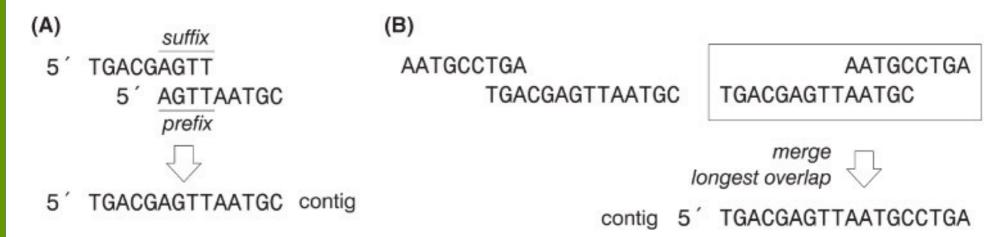


Finding the Largest Overlap

- Consider the assembly of two fragments:
 - If there is more than one overlap, choose the longest overlap
 - Assume the sequences are not identical
 - Assume neither sequence is a substring of the other
 - The longest **possible** overlap is length of the shorter sequence minus a character (to determine placement in the larger sequence)



Algorithm to Find Overlaps



- 1. Start with reads; s1 and s2
- 2. n = size of the smallest sequence 1
- Compare n suffix/prefix characters from s1 with n prefix/suffix characters s2
- 4. Count matching bases in the prospective overlap region. If the number of matches = n, then the largest overlap is found
- 5. If the number of matches < n, n = n-1
- 6. If n = 0 then no overlap, go to step 3



Noting Assembling Contigs

Table 8.3 Overlaps for a hypothetical set of sequence reads.

Fragments	Overlaps (Length)
1. TACCTTG	2 (3), 3 (1), 4 (1), 7 (1)
2. TTGAT	1 (1), 3 (3)
3. GATATGG	4 (2), 7 (1)
4. GGAG	3 (1), 7 (1)
5. CTCTA	1 (2), 6 (3)
6. CTAGT	1 (1), 2 (1)
7. GCTCT	1 (1), 2 (1), 5 (4), 6 (2)

For each sequence, we name an overlap with another sequence by number and number of overlaps.

Seq1: TACCTTG

Seq2:

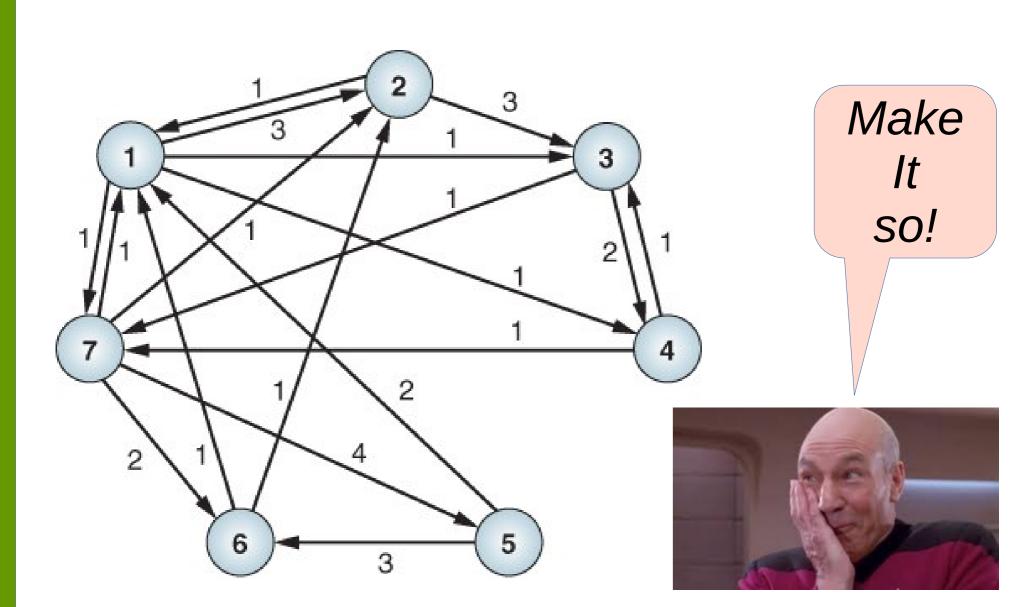
TTGAT

With_Seq (num of overlaps)
Ex: 2 (3)

Seq 1 has three overlaps with Seq 2

Assembling a Contig: A graph representation





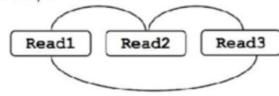


Two Basic Techniques

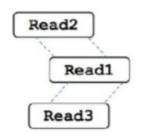
(a) Overlap, Layout, Consensus assembly

(b) De Bruijn graph assembly

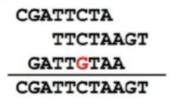




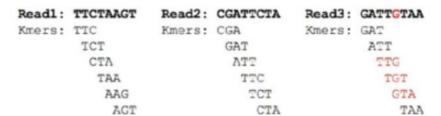
(ii) Layout reads



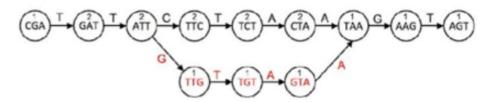
(iii) Build consensus



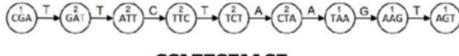
(i) Make kmers



(ii) Build graph



(iii) Walk graph and output contigs



CGATTCTAAGT

Same idea but we use *k*-mers here

We just saw this one